

Cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 12, 1923.
COLLAPSE OF SOVIET DESPOTISM
MONUMENT TO LEGAL SIDESTEPPING
HAS SINISTER MOTIVE
WHY THE LONG DAY IN STEEL?
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

Telephone Sutter 5600

A STORE OF THE PEOPLE

Market at Fifth San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1923

No. 50

:- Collapse of Soviet Despotism :-

Karl Kautsky, one of the most profound students and authorities of the Socialist movement of the world, has written a denunciation of Russian bolshevism that cannot fail to command attention and that cannot fail to leave its impress.

Kautsky was one of those engaged to help defend socialist-revolutionists accused by the Moscow dictatorship, twelve of whom have been sentenced to death for political activity as the result of that farcical trial.

Read here Karl Kautsky's ringing condemnation of the bolshevist dictatorship.

By Karl Kautsky.

The fight waged to day by the Socialists-Revolutionists is but a continuation of the old fight. For there is no substantial difference between an absolutist government which holds its power by heritage or one which is of recent creation. There is no material difference between the rule of a "legal" Czar and a clique that accidentally established itself in power. There is no difference between a tyrant who lives in a palace and a despot who misused the revolution of workers and peasants to ascend into the Kremlin.

What this regime seeks is to make the Socialists of the entire world its associates in its policy of persecution—something which Czarism, for obvious reasons, never aimed at.

The Bolsheviks maintain that their policy constitutes the only genuine application of Marxism, that it constitutes a strict application of the principles of the class struggle. But the oppression and persecution of workingmen, belonging to another current of Socialist thought, and for no other reason than that these workers prefer to interpret Socialism in a manner different from the Bolsheviks is in sharp contradiction with these class-struggle principles. We, Marxian Social-Democrats, in common with nearly all other Socialists, stand for democracy and for the right of unrestricted political propaganda for all political parties. This right of unrestricted propaganda we must, above all, demand for all the Socialist parties in Russia. It is quite inevitable for the respective Socialist parties to find themselves frequently in disagreement with one another. But this must be expressed only in a struggle of argument, in a struggle for the soul of the proletariat. Socialists who resort in this struggle against the opinions of other Socialists to guns, bayonets, Che-Ka organizations and jails are committing an act of violence against the proletariat and the idea of the class struggle.

Accused Are Moral Victors.

Even the Bolsheviks themselves feel this. For this reason they seek to excuse their regime of violence in the eyes of the Socialists of the entire world by asserting, like the wolf in the old fable, that the sheep are trying to pollute the water which they, the Bolsheviks, forsooth, seek to maintain unpolluted. To convince the world of the truth of this claim was the chief purpose of the Moscow trial. By this trial the Bolsheviks sought to destroy not only physically but morally the foremost representatives of the Socialists-Revolutionists. But the trial produced quite the opposite effect. It resulted in the moral victory of the accused and the moral execution of the accusers.

The Bolsheviks were first to use violence against other Socialists. They dissolved the Constituent Assembly not by way of resistance against any

violence on the part of the Socialists-Revolutionists and Mensheviks but because of their realization of their own inability to obtain the support of the majority of the peasants and workers by means of free propaganda. This was the fundamental cause of the Bolshevik coup d'etat against the representatives of the revolutionary workers and peasants. Hence, the abolition of all rights of all other Socialists who refused to submit to the crack of the Bolshevik whip. Hence, the establishment of a political regime which leaves but one form of open political action for the opposition—civil war.

Fine Art of Destruction.

Armed uprising against the Bolsheviks, at the present moment, would only delay the process now in progress in Russia and pregnant with great consequences—the process of the desertion of Bolshevism by the proletariat and peasant masses and their return to the other Socialist parties. This process represents a deadly danger for the Bolshevik dictatorship. The real crime of which the Socialists-Revolutionists are guilty before the Bolsheviks at the present moment is not in the preparation of terroristic acts and armed uprisings, but in that, like the Mensheviks and perhaps even to a larger extent, the Socialists-Revolutionists, whose ranks are constantly growing in number, are acquiring in ever increasing measure the confidence of the toiling masses of Russia. This bids fair to bring about the complete isolation of the Bolsheviks in a short time, so that the only ones who will stand behind them will be a few capitalists and the Red Army. Nor is the army, too, likely to continue its support of the Bolsheviks very long, for military dictatorships must have military successes abroad and cannot thrive merely upon suppression of uprisings of hunger-driven peasants. In vain do the Bolsheviks seek to stem the tide against them. The only thing they still command in full is the art of destroying their opponents by means of falsehood and violence.

In their aspiration for the realization of Socialism they have destroyed Russia's entire machinery of production, while their present effort to patch it up with the assistance of capitalism carries the danger of aggravating this destruction. But even should they succeed in establishing a new capitalism in Russia and to resume production with its assistance, they would do so in the presence of a proletariat which they themselves have rendered unfit for struggle and resistance.

In both cases, misery and poverty will continue to reign in Russia for many years and will continue to fan apathy and despair, on one side, and uprisings, provoked by the despair of the masses—on the other. The Moscow trial was intended to distract the growing opposition of the masses against the Bolsheviks and direct popular wrath against the Socialists-Revolutionists.

The shameless falsehood, contemptible cowardice and devilish cruelty of the prosecutors, judges and secret service men revealed in the Moscow trial are unprecedented in the history of the world and will mark one of its most shameful pages.

Reds "Pack of Hounds."

How heroic do the figures of the accused men and women appear and how disgusting and pitiful

are the pack of hounds who demanded their blood, who hurled insult and humiliation upon them in their eagerness to persecute them in order that they might revel in their suffering!

The moral loftiness of the accused and the moral degeneration of their accusers at the trial were so self-evident and convincing, that the whole thing formed a picture of remarkable clarity and produced an indelible impression upon everybody, with the exception of the pack of blood-thirsty hounds hired by the Moscow executioners to defend their miserable case in the European press and who were low and mean enough to do it.

Never did the Bolsheviks descend to their present low level. Time was when we knew many of them as honest fighters and idealists. But the coup d'etat of 1917 placed them in a false position, which was bound to lead consistently to their inevitable and ever-growing perversion.

Parties who aspire to great aims cannot afford to use any other means than those these aims demand. A party who seeks the emancipation of the proletariat cannot, in its efforts to gain and hold power, use means which disorganize and demoralize the proletariat. But it was only by such means that the Bolsheviks could strengthen their hold upon Russia and, therefore, they preferred the destruction of the Russian and the weakening of the world proletariat to understanding with the other Socialist parties of Russia, which alone could secure the establishment of a revolutionary regime that would support itself upon the broad masses and give these masses that freedom without which it is impossible for them to promote their spiritual development and economic well-being.

Clique to Hold Power.

By resorting for the sake of the strengthening the preservation of their power to measures leading to the weakening and dissolution of the proletariat, the Bolsheviks have shown that they are not concerned with the emancipation of the proletariat but are simply a clique concerning itself solely with the preservation of its own power.

But the Moscow trial is merely one of the episodes incident to the world-wide, historic conflict conducted by Bolshevism. Out of this conflict it will emerge discredited and condemned. A regime like that of the Bolsheviks has already grown rotten-ripe for destruction. It is impossible to foresee yet when and how it will fall but one thing can be said now and with absolute certainty:

Bolshevism will fall in shame and disgrace, bemoaned perhaps only by the speculators of the capitalist world, but accompanied by the curses of the entire world proletariat struggling for emancipation. That is the lesson and the historic significance of the Moscow trial.

A movie actor was suing a company for an immense sum for breach of contract. Upon being asked why he demanded such a sum, he replied, "Because I am the greatest actor in the world." Later, one of his friends took him to task for so loudly singing his own praises. "I know," replied the actor, "it must have sounded somewhat conceited, but I was under oath, so what could I do?" —The Kansas City Star.

MONUMENT TO LEGAL SIDESTEPPING.

The United States Supreme Court's recent annulment of the Federal child labor law is recalled by the announcement that hearings will be held by the Senate judiciary committee on a proposed constitutional amendment that is intended to legalize child labor prohibition.

This decision, delivered by Chief Justice Taft, is a marvelous exhibition of how the legal mind can glide over decisions by the same court which run directly counter to the child labor decision.

The court outlawed the child labor act on the ground that the 10 per cent profits on child labor products was a penalty and not a tax. The court also ruled that the provisions of the act which permitted inspections of factories, so the act could be enforced, was an invasion of state's rights.

These two points constitute the court's major objections to the attempt to check child labor by taxing the profits of child labor.

The decision is contrary to many other decisions by the same court. In the case of *Veazie Bank vs. Fenno* (8 Wallace, 533) the court held that the power of Congress to use a tax to destroy can not be questioned. That case revolved around the right of Congress to tax state banks out of existence. The Supreme Court said this was legal. In the child labor case the same court held a 10 per cent tax on profits was a penalty and not a tax.

The court also upheld the tax on oleomargarine, which was intended to outlaw that commodity. In upholding the Federal narcotic drug act, the court ruled that Federal officials have the right to inspect drug stores. This, said the court, is a reasonable relation to the enforcement of the tax and is, therefore, valid. In the child labor law, however, the court held that inspection to enforce that act is a violation of state's rights.

In a former decision (*Evans vs. Gore*, 253 U. S., pp. 255-256) the Supreme Court, in upholding the exemption of state securities, said:

"This court has repeatedly held, the power to tax carries with it the power to embarrass and destroy; may be applied to every object within its range in such measure as Congress may determine; enables that body to select one calling and omit another; to tax one class of property and forbear to tax another, and may be applied in different ways to different objects so long as there is geographical uniformity in the duties, excises and imposts imposed."

If the court applied that reasoning in the child labor case, it would mean freedom to hundreds of thousands of children.

Probably no decision by this court has made such a wide and complete departure from former decisions. This has been accomplished by a daring that seems to have silenced all opposition.

The child labor decision stands as the perfect type of legalistic jugglery and is the best proof that the power of this court should be confined to its original purposes

CHILD LABOR HEARING.

The Senate judiciary committee will begin hearings January 10 on proposed constitutional amendments to authorize congress to regulate child labor.

The American Federation of Labor is associated with other organizations opposed to child labor in a movement to secure a constitutional amendment that will overcome objections by the United States Supreme Court.

The court has checked two efforts to stop this evil. The first was the Keating law, which would deny the products of child labor to interstate commerce. The second was to tax the profits of child labor.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

HAS SINISTER MOTIVE.

The agitation for a let-down of immigration bars cannot conceal these facts:

The census bureau of the United States is quoted in the public press (December 27) that "common labor is obtainable in large volume in many parts of the United States at the rate of \$3.60 for a ten-hour day."

No Northern European country has taken advantage of the 3 per cent immigration law. The quotas of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden are all unfilled. Immigrants from these countries are not coming to the United States.

Southern Europe and the Balkan countries, where the illiterate immigrants come from, and which supplies the cheapest white labor in the world, have their quotas filled. No more can come from these countries unless the per cent law is changed.

To tap this supply of cheap labor is the purpose of those who cry "labor shortage."

Corporations in the United States can find plenty of labor in their own country if they will pay a living wage.

They do not want to pay a living wage. They are not interested in attracting the immigration of Northern Europe.

It is also significant that these cheap labor advocates only favor the literacy test being abolished or weakened. They are not interested in the immigrant's Americanization or education. What these employers want is cheap labor. They do not care whether that labor becomes naturalized.

Lack of nerve is the only thing that stops these cheap wage advocates from urging the importation of coolies.

PROBE ORDERED BY BOARD.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will probe the railroad equipment of this country, and has called on railroad managers for reports. This indicates that the railroads have reached the peak of their union-smashing policy that has wrecked their equipment.

The policy of these railroads is illustrated by the Southern Pacific Railroad's last report that nearly one-half a million dollars was cut from maintenance-of-way expenses to meet dividends and the extra expense of strikebreakers.

Senator Johnson of California has proposed an amendment to the Cummins-Esch law which would empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to first pass on the equipment of railroads before they are permitted to pay dividends.

Recently William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct an investigation of the railroads along the line the commission now announces. The trade unionist reminded the commission that the shortage of cars and good-order equipment is the greatest in the history of American railroading.

The petition states that 36.8 per cent of all locomotives on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad "are chronically out of service in need of repairs, while on the Pennsylvania the percentage is 42.2. And the records indicate that conditions are getting worse."

Attention is called to Secretary of Commerce Hoover's statement in his annual report "that the losses to American industry from the present failure of railroad equipment are now equal to the entire cost of government."

Dealer (bargaining for the cow)—How much milk does she give?

Farmer (warily)—I don't rightly know, sir. But she be a darned good-natured cow, and she'll give all she can.—London Opinion.

Patronize the
Quality Delicatessen

2046 Mission St., Bet. 16th and 17th

We Specialize in
SALADS and IMPORTED GOODS

**HAVE YOU INVITED AN UNSEEN GUEST**

to YOUR Christmas Table?
Thousands of Orphaned
Children appeal to you.
Sixty dollars a year, or \$5 a
month will save a Child's
Life through

NEAR EAST RELIEF

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

CHIROPRACTOR

Patronized by Union Labor

H. R. FLEWITT

Wilson Building, 973 Market Street

Hours 1 to 6 Phone Sutter 4197

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101
2119
Mission
St.
Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
Mission
St.
at
17th
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

Granat Bros.

"The Treasure House of the Mission."

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Vocational instructions which fits boys and girls to earn their livelihood is making fast strides in our public schools system, reports Harry L. Fidler of Indianapolis, Labor member and Vice Chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In the report of the Board to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922, a total enrollment of 475,828 students in the Federal-aided Vocational schools is reported. This compares with 324,247 the total of just one year ago. The gain for the year was 151,581 students, or approximately 46 per cent.

In the same twelve month period the number of Federal-aided Vocational schools increased from 3,877 to 4,945—the present total. Under the provisions of the Vocational Education Act, the Federal funds go to public schools administered directly by State and local school authorities, who match the Federal grant, dollar for dollar, as a condition of acceptance. No Federal money goes to private schools.

The Trade Union movement can take especial pride in the growth of the Federal Vocational system, inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor was largely responsible for the passage of the Act of 1917, which created the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In the movement which preceded this Congressional Act, the American Federation of Labor was a pioneer factor. As far back as 1907, the annual convention of the A. F. of L. went on record in favor of Vocational Education, and this resolution was reiterated in the 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 conventions. In 1908 the A. F. of L. appointed a special Committee to make a study of Vocational Education. The investigation and report of this Committee had a wide effect in crystallizing public sentiment in favor of Federal action. Agnes Nestor was appointed to represent the American Federation of Labor on the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education, created by Congress January 20th, 1914. The work of this Commission paved the way to the final enactment of the Vocational Education Act of February 23rd, 1917.

According to the Act, of the three full time members of the Board, one membership is given to a representative of labor—the other two members representing agriculture, and manufacture and commerce, respectively. H. L. Fidler, the present Labor member, is a member and former officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In addition the Secretaries of Labor, Agriculture and Commerce and the United States Commissioner of Education are members of the Board.

Unstinting co-operation has been given by labor unions to the local school authorities wherever the Federal-State Vocational system has been introduced. It is realized by the trade unionists that the Vocational school system now being developed will offer the boys and girls the same start in life that was once given by the apprenticeship system. In the passing of the apprenticeship system, the duty of trade education has devolved upon the public schools. Through the development of vocational education, far-sighted unionists see the possibility of a revival of labor skill and dignity.

There is also a moral reason which has inclined the trade-union movement toward the continuation school system. Trade unionists believe that the 12,000,000 boys and girls of school age who, according to the census of 1920, were reported as "out of school" are just as much entitled to public school assistance as the 21,000,000 who can afford to attend all-day schools. This assistance should, whenever desired, take the form of training in the vocation which they have chosen for their life work. Under the vocational program of the Federal Act, the public schools bring this

instruction to these employed boys and girls by part-time and evening schools. Thus, our public school system ceases to be a monopoly of the well-to-do.

Of the present enrollment in the Federal-aided schools, 130,973 students are attending trade and industrial schools, 118,708 are in home economic schools, 60,236 are in agriculture schools, and 165,911 are in general part-time continuation schools. It is in the development of the trade and industrial and the general continuation schools that the trade-union movement is now interested.

The funds available to the states under the Federal Act increase each year until a maximum is reached in 1926. For the fiscal year 1921-22, just closing, the amount available was \$4,120,-833.72. For the current year the amount is increased to \$4,615,159.82. That the State and local school authorities are now equipped to avail themselves of the Federal grants is shown by the fact that in the fiscal year 1921-22 approximately 93.6 per cent of the funds were used by the states under the conditions of acceptance. In the year 1917-18, the first year of the act, only 50% of the available funds could be used.

The total amount expended by all the states under state plans provided in the Vocational Education Act, for the fiscal year 1921-22, was \$14,-770,142.65, of which only \$3,854,570.25 represented Federal grants. Thus, instead of merely equaling the Federal appropriation, State and local school boards matched nearly three dollars against every Federal dollar received.

This great development in vocational education has not been accomplished at the expense of standards, as the trend is consistently toward a higher and more practical standard of instruction, year by year.

BACK FROM RUSSIA.

Bryon Arsinger of Jackson, Mich., has returned from Russia, and is glad of it. In an interview with the Square Deal, Jackson's labor weekly, he told of conditions in that country.

"When the soviet government was formed in Russia he clapped his hands in glee, that at last he would witness a communist utopia function on a large scale; his co-believers were in the saddle, and he was glad," writes Editor Henley.

In company with a Mr. Kerens, a millwright of Minneapolis, he toured different parts of Russia, and the farther he went the worse he found conditions. He visited Petrograd and other larger cities, winding up near Vladivostok. Misery was everywhere. The people have nothing to eat but black bread.

"He says there are a large number of Americans in Russia who were lured there, like he was, and are unable to come back."

A JOB OPEN.

To the Editor:

I am wondering if you would care to help me and at the same time help some one in your town as well as the labor cause.

I am a blind metal polisher and have invented a back collar button which I honestly believe is the best on the market. It is gold-plated and carries the Machinists' and Metal Polishers' labels.

I would like to secure an agent in your city.

Can you put me in touch with some one who would care to handle the goods, or could you carry an item in your paper stating that I desire an agent. It is a money-making proposition.

I can furnish a sample for 12 cents.

Fraternally,

DAN KANE,

Box 352, Dayton, Ohio.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion
**SELECT SOCIAL
DANCE**

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c

GENTS 50c

(EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS)



MATINEES
DAILY

25c & 50c

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT

500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS 25c

ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

IF IT'S HOUSEHOLD GOODS

You Can Get It at

SCHLUETER'S

Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
Electric Washing Machines and Vacuum Cleaners
2762 MISSION STREET, Bet. 23rd and 24th

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a Real Saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

Branches

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Oakland

Telephone Market 711

Los Angeles

Stockton

WHY THE LONG DAY IN STEEL?

By Morris Llewellyn Cooke.

The steel industry continues to tolerate the average twelve-hour day for some 150,000 employees, though it has been largely abandoned by other industries in this country and abolished by the steel and other continuous-process industries in foreign countries. Then, too, these long hours are worked seven days in the week except by those who are employed in the United States Steel Corporation, which company now gives one day rest in seven.

The strongest argument in favor of doing away with the long day in steel, with its fourteen hours on the night turn and twenty-four hours once in two weeks at the change of the shift, is the very simple one that such a working day is too long. The mind of the community is made up on that point. With time added for going to and coming from work, for meals and for sleep, almost nothing is left for a family life and other forms of recreation and sociality.

President Harding was only voicing the spirit of the times when in writing a few weeks ago to the Federated Engineers he said: "The twelve-hour day and the type of worker it produces have outlived their usefulness" and must go "in the interest of good citizenship, of good business and economic stability." Fortunately, through studies carried on by various engineering agencies during the last two years, it has been fully established that the twelve-hour day can be abandoned—again using President Harding's words—"without either economic or financial disturbance to the progress of American industry."

The long day is prevalent principally around blast and open-hearth furnaces which must be operated continuously. To allow their fires to go out always means a heavy loss and sometimes ruin of the equipment. The long day has its origin in the virtual necessity of working men either in eight or twelve-hour shifts as multiples of the twenty-four hour day. On machines or other work which can be carried on intermittently it has been possible to shorten the working day gradually. Because on these continuous processes any change almost always means a drop from twelve to eight hours the long day has persisted.

Beginning with the activities of the Philadelphia Engineers' Club, various engineering agencies have investigated the long day from every conceivable engineering and economic angle and have exploded every one of the technical reasons which have been advanced for its continuance. About twenty steel plants have already gone to the shorter day and are satisfied with the results. The labor turnover has been shown to be much less when on three shifts than on two shifts. This is the best index one could have as to whether the workers prefer twelve to eight hours. The increased efficiency of men working the shorter day has been established.

The cost of making the change has been exaggerated. The Government reported in 1912 that if every department in a steel plant should go to three shifts the whole expense would not exceed 3 per cent. Only the labor costs, of course, is affected and only a part of the whole force are shift workers. With pig iron selling at \$40 a ton, the whole labor cost of making it is \$1.25, of which about eighty-three cents is paid to shift workers. So that if the direct expense of abandoning the long day were shaded fifty-fifty with the men, the whole cost to the manufacturer could not be more than twenty-one cents, or one-half of 1 per cent of the selling price.

The long day in steel has a sociological interest somewhat out of proportion to its technical importance in the whole process of steel-making. It will be recalled that these departments of the United States Steel Corporation and the larger independent steel manufacturers—like Bethlehem, Midvale, Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburgh—where

the average twelve-hour day is prevalent—are non-union, while the fabricating departments, where one finds shorter hours, are largely unionized. Does the long day not afford the unions a strong talking point? The change in working hours from twelve to eight cannot advantageously be made by fiat. It should be brought about as the result of a carefully predetermined plan in which the workers are allowed to share the responsibility for end results.

The very imagination through which on the mechanical side iron and steel manufacture has been transformed—with their mammoth cauldrons and giant cranes—only emphasizes the failure on the human side. Traditional methods, thumb-rule and waste are the inevitable accompaniments of long hours. No adequate foremanship or leadership is possible with men working fourteen hours on a stretch amid incessant and excessive turmoil, the constant necessity for watchfulness against injury and not infrequently grave danger. The higher the mechanical development of the industry the greater the need for men kept physically and mentally fit.

The long day in steel persists simply because it is one of the mores of the industry—it is a phase of its almost sub-conscious life. Among the hundreds of individuals associated with the industry who have been making inquiries, practically every one expressed himself not only as against the long day but as convinced that it must go. It will be an interesting study to see how much longer an institution which has completely outlived its usefulness will be tolerated.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN.

By the Iconoclast.

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug.

I care not what the world says of him, whether it crowns him with bays or pelts him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his homecoming and his better half swallows her heart every time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him and love's own sunshine illumines the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he's true gold, for his home's a heaven and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God.

I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole world than the contempt of his wife—who would rather call anger to the eyes of a king than to bring fear to the face of a child.

EXTENSION COURSES.

The Department of Labor Education of the University of California, Extension Division, announces three courses in education which are designed for labor groups. These courses will be given at the San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. They have the approval and indorsement of the educational Committee of the San Francisco Central Labor Council. The following is a brief summary of the courses:

Every Day Social Problems. This is a series of ten lectures or sessions in which will be considered the nature and scope of social evolution. Attention will be given to such subjects as, the nature of man, the herd, the mass, class, the meaning of civilization, the creative instinct and labor, social and economic justice, the force of government and government by force, etc.

This course will start Tuesday, February 6, 7:30-9:30. The fee will be \$2.50 for the course. First meeting free to all interested. Enroll for the course at room 205 San Francisco Labor Temple. Instructor, Dr. Carol Aronovici.

Present Day Psychology. This is a course in modern psychology adjusted to those who have had no previous training in the subject whatever. It will treat of the nature and scope of genuine psychology as distinguished from the bogus variety. The course will include a detailed consideration of such problems as, learning and success, the economy of time and mental energy, the psychology of work, leisure, law, education, habit, advertising, social welfare, etc. The very best way to determine the nature of the course is to come to the first meeting and decide for yourself whether the course is worth the while. Begins Thursday, February the 8th, 7:30-9:30 p. m. Fee \$4.00. Enroll at room 205 San Francisco Labor Temple. Dr. J. V. Breitwieser is the instructor.

Practical Speech Making. This is a course of ten one and one-half hour sessions in the practical problems of making a speech. The object of the course is to attain an easy style for ordinary occasions when brief speeches are required. Begins Friday, March 9, 7:30 p. m. Class limited to 20 members. The course will be conducted by Dr. D. E. Watkins, and the fee will be \$3.00. Enroll at the same place as above.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.



Mined at Rains, Utah.
E. L. Rains - Gen. Manager

PATRONIZE AN AMERICAN OPERATOR

Help Keep American Miners at Work
Help Prevent Strikes

"American Coal is the Best in the World." Most heat for money.
Hi-HEAT COAL shows Hi-Heat test. Heat regulated by amount
of air used. Try it and you will come back for more.

CENTRAL COAL CO.

650 Eighth St., San Francisco

Phone Park 250

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRLS.

Seventy young women in industrial occupations from all parts of the United States will receive scholarships in a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry which will be opened at Bryn Mawr College, June 15. The announcement of plans for the summer school, which will provide a two-months' course, has been made by Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of the College and Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in Washington, who is a member of the Joint Administrative Committee for the school.

The plans for the school follow the general lines pursued by the trade union colleges in various cities of America, and by the Workers' Education Association of England. The Joint Administrative Committee, which will be the governing body of the summer school, is composed of representative women from among the women workers, of members of the faculty of Bryn Mawr, alumnae of the college. The expenses of the school, and the fund for the scholarships, at \$200 each, has been contributed by public spirited men and women interested in this educational movement, through the alumnae of the college.

As defined by President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, "The object of the school is to offer young women of character and ability a fuller education in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the coming social reconstruction and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives.

"There will be absolute freedom of teaching and discussion. By vote of the Joint Administrative Committee of the Summer School shall not be committed to any dogma or theory but shall conduct its teaching in a broad spirit of impartial inquiry with absolute freedom of discussion and academic freedom of teaching."

The course laid out for the first summer includes English composition, history, public speaking and parliamentary practice, English literature, labor questions, labor movements, labor legislation, physiology and hygiene, and lectures on the origin and evolution of the earth and life.

The college buildings, residence halls, and campus with all facilities for out-door sports and recreation of all kinds, will be open to the summer students, whose only expenses will be their personal incidentals and laundry.

The requirements for admission will be ability to read and write English and a common school education or its equivalent, together with good health and a sound physical condition. A minimum age of 18 is required, but preference will be given to women between 20 and 35.

The Joint Administrative Committee is composed of President M. Carey Thomas, chairman; Professor Susan M. Kingsbury, secretary; Mr. Chas. J. Rhoads, treasurer; Miss Mary Anderson, director of Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Miss Emma Elliott of Philadelphia of the United Textile Workers' Union, Miss Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the Boston Trade Union College, Miss Frieda Miller of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League, Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago of the International Glove Workers' Union, Miss Rose Schneiderman of the New York Women's Trade Union League, Miss Melinda Scott, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; from the faculty of the college, Dean Smith, ex-officio, Professor Donnell, Professor Bascom, Professor Castro, Miss Ernestine Friedman of Philadelphia; from the college alumnae, Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, Mrs. F. Lewis Slade of New York, Miss Fannie Cochran of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Coolidge of Boston, Miss Pauline Goldmark of New York, Miss Leila Houghteling of Chicago, Mrs. Robert Speer of New York, Mrs. Berthold

Strauss of Philadelphia, and Miss Marie Wing of Cleveland.

If you are interested in this get in touch with Miss Sarah S. Hagan, Room 205, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, who will be pleased to furnish any additional information desired.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

Everything is in readiness for the campaign of the Community Chest of San Francisco. During the period January 22 to 31, a fund of \$2,037,206 will be raised here which will provide for the relief of distress and the promotion of welfare in this city, by furnishing to the ninety agencies affiliated with the Community Chest their operating expenses for the year.

Next week the preliminary organization of employees of industrial plants, mercantile houses, financial houses and public employees will be commenced by the four divisions assigned to that task. In all industrial plants employing more than twenty workers, committees of employees will be formed to which the work of solicitation of funds will be given. Honor emblems will be presented to employees of those plants where all subscribe to the Community Chest for 1923. This will also apply to financial houses and mercantile establishments where more than twenty are employed.

The division under the leadership of Mrs. A. S. Baldwin will canvass the industrial district; that under Mrs. Henry Kiersted will canvass mercantile establishments; that under J. B. McCargar will canvass financial houses, while that led by Theodore J. Roche will canvass public employees.

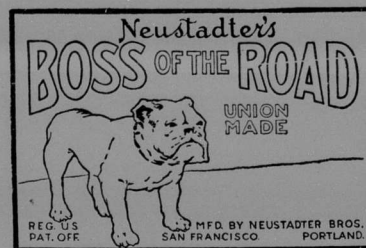
On the morning of January 22, workers to the number of 2340 will form the little army known as the team organization. The city has been divided into districts and all will be included in the community wide solicitation. This organization is probably the largest that has ever regularly been enlisted anywhere for a Community Chest campaign. Members of the Speakers' Bureau of the Community Chest have everywhere found enthusiasm for the plan by which the sick, the poor and the orphan will be cared for through the ninety agencies now affiliated with this merciful movement.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

AMBITIOUS STUDENTS

who would like to prepare for first-class commercial positions, as stenographers and bookkeepers and work their way to private secretarial or managerial opportunities; or, who would like to be court reporters or law stenographers in first-class law offices with a view to becoming lawyers, and while reading law receive handsome salaries as stenographers, should send to GALLAGHER-MARSH BUSINESS COLLEGE for its latest prospectus and read all about these exceptional opportunities.

GALLAGHER-MARSH specializes on competent stenographer-typists, bookkeepers and private secretaries. Learn shorthand from Robt. F. Gallagher, author of GALLAGHER-MARSH Shorthand System, and one of the foremost shorthand experts in the world, and you will be thoroughly qualified for first-class positions. Remember that GALLAGHER-MARSH BUSINESS COLLEGE has its books printed and bound in our local shops and carry the label. Therefore see that your boys and girls learn Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System. Day School, \$15 per month; Night School, \$6.00. Van Ness Ave. and Turk street. Prospect 708.—Adv.

**OVERALLS AND WORK CLOTHES**

Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS
San Francisco Portland

If you want the furnishings for a nice little home, with everything in it to make it comfortable, at a price that will make your pocket book happy, come here.

Easy payments take the hardship out of buying.

A big, friendly store where your credit is good.

M. Friedman & Co.
259 to 273 Post St. Station San Francisco.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

"If you want a becoming hat, be coming to —"

"Lundstrom"

1082 MARKET

26 THIRD
3242 MISSION

605 KEARNY
2640 MISSION

Also in Los Angeles

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1923.

There is much real work ahead of the labor movement, work that must be well and promptly done, and it is the duty of every member to do his part uncomplainingly. The enemies of the organized workers are still busy in their efforts to prevent progress even though their hope of destroying the movement has been blasted. Make up your mind to put your shoulder to the wheel during the present year in order that the forward momentum may become irresistible. Every little lift helps, yours as well as the other fellow's. Be a lifter rather than a leaner. This is meant for you.

A living wage certainly means something more than a wage that will enable an individual to exist. A man may keep life in his body on rye bread and lard and sleep in a haystack if he can find one, but that is not living. Many persons look upon a subsistence wage as a living wage, but they are very different things and the sooner employers wipe out this confusion and come down to the point where they can view the facts of life in their proper relation the better it will be for all concerned. Labor no longer can be satisfied by treatment below that accorded to animals.

Labor has never known enough about the employer's business and the employer has been almost totally ignorant of the worker's viewpoint. This has resulted in suspicion and jealousy on the part of both. To remove the suspicion and jealousy information is needed and for the lack of information on the part of the worker the employer is very largely responsible. His usual contention is that it is none of the worker's business what the conditions surrounding his business may be, and even in negotiations over wage scales he insists upon this untenable state of affairs. In spite of this fact he constantly sets up the claim that he cannot afford to increase wages and expects the worker to take his word for it. That is a wrong position to assume and until employers are ready to recede from this almost universal stand there can be little hope of wiping out the suspicion that naturally lurks in the mind of the average worker. The workers have been fooled so often by such statements that they cannot be blamed for doubting them unless concrete proof is presented to them. Candor and open discussion is always better than trickery and secrecy.

Letters to the Editor

Every now and then there appears in the columns of the daily press attacks upon the labor movement and only rarely is one of these assaults answered. So many labor people seem to think that it is useless to prepare replies because they would not be given space, but this assumption is not always warranted, and the good that could be done in this way would be well worth the time and effort of trying.

Why then are labor men and women so neglectful of the opportunity to state labor's case and correct false statements about labor in the "Letters to the Editor" columns of the daily newspapers?

The freedom with which newspapers are permitted to make unchallenged statements about labor indicates that labor men and women deliberately permit this opportunity to waste.

What other group is so neglectful? Practically none.

Take a certain church, for example. In every community there is a "committee on publication" which watches for and promptly answers criticisms of the church. No newspaper in America can get away with any criticism of these alert committees. The letters to editors written by these committees are courteous, but very firm, stating the case simply and clearly.

Many other organizations are almost as wide awake.

Don't think these letters are useless. Many of them do not get printed, but the editor always knows about them and it has to be a pretty "hard boiled" individual that can forget repeated challenges as to accuracy.

Many letters do get printed and there are always many who read them.

No labor man who can write the English language should permit a false statement to "get by" in any paper in America. Whoever knows the facts should write them in letter form and mail them to the editor. Such letters should not be ugly in temper and they should not be extravagant in statement. They should tell the facts in simple, clear, moderate language. Their purpose is not to start a fight, but to get the truth into print and to act as a caution against further misstatement.

If a committee of one or more can be designated for this watch tower job in every community, that is the ideal method, but if this is not done then every man and woman in the labor movement should be a self-elected committee, watching the papers and correcting in polite, but firm language all misstatements. Don't write long letters. Don't jam wind. Don't get wild. Get to the point, stick to the point, state facts and facts only. Write neatly, legibly, or with a typewriter. Sign your name and give your address. Watch results.

Why let every Tom, Dick and Harry get away with careless or malicious work in the news and editorial columns of the daily newspapers of the land?

Why don't the labor men, including labor officials, come to life and show a little energy instead of merely howling about the "lying newspapers?" Maybe some of them will never print the truth and maybe many of them will print only a little truth, but make the effort. Nobody listens to the oyster because it has nothing to say. Everybody looks up when the noon express flashes past!

We know of a great many instances where newspapers have been criticised because of their failure to publish labor's side of controversies where the representatives of the unions themselves have been responsible for such failure because they would not give out statements to reporters when called upon. This may seem a strange statement, but it is absolutely true. Many trade-union representatives, of course, do not have any very definite idea as to just what constitutes news, and many of them do not place a very high value upon publicity. This, however, is a mistake, and one that ought to be corrected.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has declared a 40 per cent stock dividend and increased its capitalization from \$4,000,000 to more than \$16,000,000.

Workers employed in the manufacture of musical instruments, other than pianos and organs, averaged \$25.38 a week during 1921, according to the census bureau. These workers are highly skilled. They produce band and orchestral instruments, chimes, bells, brass and wood instruments and stringed instruments.

Decline in the death rate from heart disease, influenza and pneumonia and tuberculosis in all its forms, the three principal causes of death in the United States, were the outstanding features of 1921 which shows the lowest death rate recorded in any year since the beginning of the annual compilation in 1900, the census bureau reports. There were 10,168 deaths by automobile accidents. This is a gain from 9,103 over 1921. Suicides numbered 11,136, compared with 8,959 in 1920.

More than a million children who ought to be in school are toiling in the industries of the United States and yet the captains of industry would have us believe that they are as civilized and as humane as the common run of citizens of this country. The toiling children of the country, however, seem to place the burden of proof squarely upon the shoulders of the industrial magnates and they must stand guilty until such time as they have clearly demonstrated their right to claim innocence. There is just one way in which they can prove their right to stand upon an equality with other citizens and that is by turning the children from their industries into the school room. Will they do it? Never, so long as they can make profit out of the bodies of the little ones! And a country which permits such conditions to continue after it has become aware of it has no right to claim to be civilized and humane. What are we going to do about this terrible condition of affairs? Prompt action of an effective kind is necessary and we must take it and put a stop forever to the dreadful practice of enslaving childhood.

After turning over to Standard Oil the richest oil properties of the United States Government, Secretary Fall has resigned because of the necessity of taking care of his "private business." Did somebody say "private interests?" His retirement, to take effect on March 4, will come just in time to avoid the fireworks of the new Congress, through which it is expected the people will have a chance to express their opinion of Fall's policies as a cabinet officer. He will hear the encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servant," but not from the people of the United States, for he has not been their servant. A man can not serve two masters. The announcement of Fall's resignation ends the rumors of the resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. It means a victory for Wallace. Fall tried to get control of the Forestry Division, but Secretary Wallace would not give in. He did not want the forest reserves to go the way of the oil reserves and he let the President and the rest of the Cabinet know his views. The lumber barons are still on the outside looking in, thanks to Wallace. Isn't it about time to hear from Daugherty?

WIT AT RANDOM

He—Would you accept a pet monkey?
She—Oh, I would have to ask father. This is so sudden.—Phoenix.

A Scotchman and an Australian were discussing the conditions in Scotland and the commonwealth. The Scot said he understood there were many Scotchmen in Australia.

"Yes," replied the Australian, "but the worst feature is the rabbits."—The Continent (Chicago).

Several of our barefaced comedians have been puzzled lately by being greeted with cries of "Beaver!" The epithet, of course, refers to the jokes, most of which have whiskers on them.—The Passing Show (London).

A fond father discovered his young hopeful reading a dime novel.

"Unhand me, villain," the detected boy cried, "or there will be bloodshed."

"No," said the father grimly, tightening the hold on the boy's collar, "Not bloodshed, woodshed."—Western Christian Advocate.

First Citizen—We certainly have the rottenest set of bankers in the land in our town. They ruined good plow-hands and trap-drummers when they became bankers.

Second Citizen—You can't get an argument out of me on that. They wouldn't let me have a cent either.—The Arkansas Banker.

It's tough to miss a train—

As you may often do,

But it is luck, you bet,

When the same train misses you.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Extracts From Letters to the Veterans' Bureau.

Just a line to let you know that I am a widow and four children.

Previous to his departure we were married to a Justice of the Piece.

He was inducted into the surface.

I have a four months' old baby and he is my only support.

I was discharged for a goiter which I was sent home on.

I did not know my husband had a middle name and if he did, I don't think it was none.

Your relationship to him? Answer: Just a mere aunt and a few cousins.

You ask for allotment number. I have four boys and two girls.

Please return my marriage certificate, baby hasn't eaten in three days.

Both sides of our parents are old and poor.

I am writing to ask you why I have not received my elopement. His money was kept from him for the elopement which I never received.

I have already written to Mr. Headquarters and received no reply and if I don't get one I am going to write to Uncle Sam himself.

I ain't received no pay since my husband went away from nowhere.

We have your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brought up according to your instructions.

You have changed my little boy to a girl. Will it make any difference?

Please let me know if John has put in an application for a wife and child.

You have taken away my man to fite and he was the best I ever had. Now you will have to keep me or who in Hell will if you don't?

Please send me a wife's form.

—Infantry Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH IMMEDIATELY.

If any residents of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, comprising California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and—for savings purposes—Alaska and Hawaii, are still hold-4¾% Victory Notes of the Fifth Liberty Loan with the letters A, B, C, D, E, or F prefixed to their serial numbers, the Treasury Department desires to call to their special attention the fact that these particular Notes were "called" by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption on December 15, 1922, and therefore have ceased to bear interest since then. The 3¾% Victory Notes also were "called" for redemption on June 15, 1922, and have likewise ceased bearing interest from that date.

Three hundred and nineteen million dollars of Victory Notes were sold in the Twelfth District, and as a considerable portion of the "called" series still remains unredeemed, it is obviously to the holders' interest to cash them immediately and put the proceeds to work through deposits in their banks or by investment in other sound securities. Otherwise the money tied up in these expired Notes will be earning nothing for its owners.

The Treasury Department wishes also to remind all present holders of the 1918 issue of War Savings Stamps that these Stamps matured on January 1, 1923.

Facilities have been provided at all banks and post offices to handle the redemptions either for cash or by exchange into Treasury Savings Certificates. Bankers and postmasters can give full information on the subject. If this exchange is made before January 16, the Certificates will be dated January 1, 1923, and will enjoy interest from that date; otherwise, they must bear the date they are actually issued and will draw interest from such issue-date only.

As some fifty million dollars were due the citizens of this district on January 1, 1923, for the 1918 War Savings Stamps they still held, much unscrupulous effort is being made to induce those who have not yet redeemed their Stamps to part with them for questionable stocks or to put the proceeds into other highly speculative ventures.

In view of the wide distribution of these Stamps among a very large number of small buyers, the Government is greatly concerned in seeing that all holders get their full face value of \$5 per Stamp, and that they reinvest this money to advantage.

The Treasury therefore recommends and urges reinvestment of these funds through exchange of the stamps for 4% Treasury Savings Certificates up to the limit allowed, which is \$5000 maturity value of these five-year absolutely safe and profitable Certificates, issued in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1000.

The Treasury asks your valued co-operation in cautioning all Stamp owners NOT to part with their Stamps for less than their full face value, and also in awakening all holders of the "called" Victory Notes to the advisability of cashing them without further delay.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

The workers' share in the rubber industry is less than \$20 a week, according to the census bureau. In its report on rubber tires and tubes and other rubber goods it is stated that in 1921 wage earners to the number of 76,366 were paid a total of \$97,067,000 in wages. This is an average of \$19.40 a week.

In round numbers the cost of materials was \$338,000,000, and the value added by manufacture was \$257,000,000.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Mr. R. W. Waterson, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 residing in Colorado Springs, writes interestingly of recent events at the Union Printers Home as follows:

New Year's Eve passed very quietly at the Union Printers Home, and 1922 slipped out with as much ceremony and as much sentiment as the record of its achievements warranted, so far as the workers are concerned. A watch party from Colorado Springs climbed to the summit of Pikes Peak, and at the stroke of 12, December 31, set off rockets and lit a bonfire, but, owing to the haze that covered the mountains, and the distance from the city, the intended imposing ceremony to those in the valley was no more impressive than that of a man striking a match to light a cigar. Still, we are hopeful for 1923. Most of the residents retired early, leaving only a few to exchange felicitations upon the advent of January 1, 1923.

George M. Benedict, a resident the last three months from Typographical Union No. 23 (Milwaukee), and Mrs. Benedict held a reception at the home New Year's Day, when they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Benedict, who is 71 years old, was employed on the Milwaukee Sentinel twenty-three years. He served his printer's apprenticeship at Blackwell Falls, Ill., going to Wisconsin in 1866. Mrs. John C. Daley presented the venerable couple with a candle-crested and golden-ornamented cake for the occasion. Mrs. Benedict is staying with her sister, Mrs. Austin, in Colorado Springs. The couple were married by the Rev. George C. Haddock of the Methodist Church, Fond du Lac, Wis., January 1, 1873.

The announcement of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecelia Daley, to Mr. Harry J. Moffett of Los Angeles was made by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley, superintendent and matron of the Union Printers Home, at Colorado Springs, Colo., at a Christmas dinner. The table was beautifully decorated in the season's colorings, and a single rose, to which was attached a green silk ribbon leading to a large rose suspended from the chandelier, was placed at each plate on the table. As each guest pulled a ribbon, concealed cards bearing the names of Miss Daley and Mr. Moffett were revealed. Those who participated in this unique event were:

Miss Cecelia Daley, Mr. Harry J. Moffett, Miss Hazel Hendricks, Miss Margaret Lieberman, Miss Ellen McCaffery, Miss Roslyn Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCaffery, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGarry, Mr. Earl Thornton, Mr. Marsden G. Scott, Mr. John McCaffery, Mr. Walter E. Rainey, Dr. W. C. Creyer, Mr. Charles Ramsey, Mr. James McCaffery, Mr. John Dingle, Mr. John Denué, Mr. Thomas McCaffery, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley.

Miss Daley is a popular Colorado Springs girl and a member of Delta Sigma Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Moffett is in the brokerage and real estate business in Los Angeles. The wedding is set for early in June.

Two of the most unobtrusive elderly gentlemen in the assembly room—the domino experts—are Holland, from Newark, N. J., and Teviss, from Boston, Mass.

Tom (Pie) Hartman has been counting the night hours recently. He says insomnia is an exacting bedfellow, but that if he could shake a cold he has contracted he might be able to beat old insomnia to a frazzle.

The "rummy" hounds seem to be the most enthusiastic card players around the diggin's. The battle for supremacy at times becomes so hot that Jesse Perryman finds it convenient to shed his smoking jacket, but not his pipe, which he grips all the tighter.

Guy Haseltine is keeping close to the medical

director these days. The physician has advised Guy to be as calm as possible and to keep away from excitement—for instance, playing solitaire.

Messrs. White and Davis, other two representatives at the home from No. 21, find it necessary to exercise caution, owing to their physical condition, but, from all reports, their progress is satisfactory.

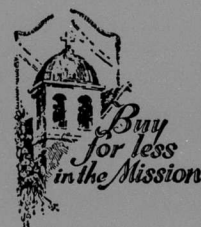
Alvin G. Clark and William Schimmele, two former members of San Francisco Typographical Union, have formed the Homestead Realty Company and established offices at Thirteenth avenue and El Camino Real, San Mateo. Besides dealing in real estate, these enterprising typos, who, with others of their craft, "kick out" the San Mateo News every day except Sunday, handle investments, write insurance and issue "protection" to their clients. Clark and Schimmele left their positions on the San Francisco Journal a little more than a year ago, the latter ostensibly to engage in bee culture near San Mateo, from which industry, apparently, he gained some good object lessons, for, it will be noted, he is as busy as the proverbial "buzzer." This hustling pair have the well wishes of all their typographical friends in San Francisco, who predict success for them in their new enterprise.

Victor Aro, Chronicle apprentice, entered University Hospital last Monday preparatory to submitting to a surgical operation. All of the fellow workers of this ambitious and worthy young man in the Chronicle Chapel are hoping the operation will mean his complete restoration to health and that his confinement in the hospital will be brief.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen of January 8, 1923, took the form of a Franklin dinner in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth. A general invitation, including the membership of the Franklin Association, Printers' Board of Trade and the Commercial Artists was issued. After the dinner the president of the club, Hartley Everett Jackson, explained the ambition of the San Francisco Club to have a working library of printed masterpieces. Franklin, he said, was a good printer, and produced solid Colonial typography that is a splendid example of his day. If Franklin were living today he would be foremost in the move-

ment for high quality printing. Quality in printing is more than mere mechanical excellence, said President Jackson. It implies artistic qualities and the inspiration that comes only from a study of the work of great printers. Just as an architect must study beautiful architecture for his inspiration and forms, so a printer must see his ideas against background of history and achievements of those whose work lives in imperishable pages today.

San Francisco has produced and is producing printing that sets a standard everywhere. If she is to continue to produce beautiful work it will be necessary to place in the hands of her younger printers the material from which their inspiration



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.



At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS
for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL
Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922.

springs. The library which San Francisco Bay Cities Club has planned will contain examples from the work of all the great printers from 1460 on. It will also contain works dealing with printing subjects of all kinds and will become a repository for the best work of the printers of this and coming generations.

Continuing, the speaker outlined a plan for a conference of Pacific Coast vocational printing instructors, employers and workmen, to be held in San Francisco during the National Education Association convention in June of this year. The Craftsmen's Club as a disinterested organization is taking the initiative in arranging this meeting, which will be a step in the direction of unifying the viewpoints of these three great factors in printing education. It is the hope of all that this may be the first step toward effective apprentice education on the Pacific Coast.

The president then introduced Mr. Joseph Faunt Le Roy, vice-president of the club and member of the legislative committee of Typographical Union No. 21, who spoke of Franklin's life and character. Mr. Faunt Le Roy said, in part:

"Standing beside a grave in a little cemetery in the heart of Philadelphia last fall, my thoughts reverted swiftly to those memorable days during and preceding the Revolution of the American Colonies.

"Beneath the cold slab that marks the spot rests an American and his faithful wife, the simple inscription merely giving their names—Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. The heart is stilled, but the inspiration of the great man buried there urges us on to greater things. Christ Church Cemetery should be the Mecca and that grave the shrine of every loyal American and every Printing House Craftsman.

"The times which brought Franklin international fame called for the assertion of human rights. They developed staunch manhood. In these days of crying reform and encroaching privilege it may be well for us to recall that our forefathers believed in the principle that one maintains his rights by insisting upon or asserting them; that the right to own and carry arms, not against savages and beasts, but as a protection against despots and tyrannical governments, is inalienable; that free speech, not license to slander, representation in governmental councils, and the right of peaceable assemblage are fundamentals of freedom.

"Perhaps you think this talk should be a biographical sketch of Franklin's life. The day a man was born or the day he died are immaterial to posterity. The times in which he lived, the accomplishment of good deeds, the manner of life and occupation are the big things to be remembered.

"Benjamin Franklin was the fifteenth of seventeen children of a soap-boiler of Boston, where he was born in Milk street. He was apprenticed to his brother James, who was a printer. Rebellious against the tyranny and brutality of this brother, Benjamin ran away. He first sought employment in New York, but finding none, continued on to Philadelphia, where he found work. Having learned printing thoroughly under his brother, he found little trouble in obtaining and holding employment.

"Franklin was careful of the quality of his work. While learning his trade, and afterward, when

following it, he looked carefully into every method and process, with a view to determining for himself the reason for each operation, and frequently he was able to substitute better ones. Examination of the books and pamphlets he printed shows his work to be of a uniformly higher grade than that of other printers of his time or of the period which preceded him," says John Clyde Oswald in 'Benjamin Franklin, Printer.'

"While working in Philadelphia Franklin became acquainted with Governor Keith, who induced him to go to London to purchase a printing outfit with which the governor had promised to set Franklin up in business. Franklin arrived in London, but Keith failed to advance the money which he had promised, and Franklin was forced to go to work.

"Upon accepting employment in a London composing room he was compelled by the chapel to pay for the beer for the other comps. Tiring of typesetting, and desiring to become a pressman, he accepted work in that department. Upon returning to the composing room the comps again assessed him for the beer, but young Franklin opposed what he considered an imposition. His employer sided with him, but so many things happened to Ben and the various jobs upon which he worked that he finally gave in and bought peace.

"Upon returning to America he held a position as clerk for a time, but finally returned to work for Keimer. It is interesting to note that he worked eight hours a day, and five days a week, Keimer closing his shop Saturdays and Sundays.

"Here Franklin was superintendent, which position he held until he and his employer disagreed, when he went into business with another of Keimer's workmen—Meredith.

"When manager of Keimer's press, Franklin wrote: 'Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no letter-founder in America; I had seen types cast at James's in London, but without much attention to the manner; however, I now contrived a mould, made use of the letters we had as puncheons, struck the matrices in lead, and thus supply'd in a pretty tolerable way all deficiencies.'

"In later years his interest in printing caused him to endeavor to perfect a system of producing composition with logotypes. In a letter dated April 17, 1784, he says: 'I like much the idea of cementing the letters instead of casting words or syllables, which I formerly attempted, and succeeded in having invented a mould, a method by which I could, in a few minutes, form a matrix, and adjust it, of any word in any fount at pleasure.' This is most likely similar to the assembling of matrices by the linecasting machines of today.

"Necessity drove Franklin into the publishing business. He bought the 'Pennsylvania Gazette' in 1729, and commenced the publication of 'Poor Richard's Almanac' in 1732. Of the latter he issued three editions the first year, which he sold. He continued the publication of the Almanac for twenty-five years. To keep his plant busy, he also published several books.

"When Franklin commenced publishing the Gazette, newspapers were carried free in the mails, the postmaster extending the privilege to whom he pleased. Generally the postmaster was a news-

(Continued on Page 14).

Hoyt's

THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market
1014 Market

22nd & Mission
Geary & Fillmore

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

DR. GEO. D. GILLESPIE

Regular licensed druggist, physician and Chiropractor. Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostatic, chronic, skin and scalp diseases. My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady attendants. Consultation free. Continuous Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Entire Top Floor Prospect 5201
450 GEARY ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Coffee That Is?

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

Your Credit is Good at

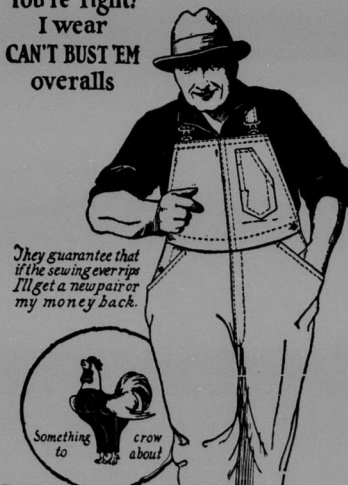
FREIBERG'S

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs

2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street

We Give Mission Stamps

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS

UNION

MADE

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE

UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 5, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Laundry Drivers—O. P. Anderson, R. J. Chapman, Joseph Collins, V. J. Stephens. Letter Carriers—J. C. Daly, R. M. Roche, John Foppiano, P. S. Finney, J. J. Shea, G. Ryner. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 687—Frank Ferguson, Wm. J. Homan. United Laborers—Joseph Marshall, T. Donnigan. Chauffeurs M. Meyer, vice A. C. Roche. Amalgamated Lithographers—Adam Vureck, Fred Lower, James McGugan. Grocery Clerks—A. N. Seslia, vice Marguerite Finkenbinder. Cooks No. 44—Emil G. Buchrer, A. N. Oliver, John Barnhardt, A. J. Van Bebbler, Andrew Jacobs, M. J. Singer, Steve Sherkert, A. H. Dodge, John Lang, Rudolph Wartenberg. Milk Drivers—M. E. Decker, John Rusk, F. J. M. McGovern, Fred Wettstein, George A. Gibbons, R. M. Sproul. Tailors No. 80—A. C. Sheehan, John Marten, B. F. Anderson, N. Soderberg. Post Office Clerks—A. Duncan, D. B. Ferner, G. W. Flatley, C. T. Frisvold, J. A. Kelleher, Daisy A. McGaw, J. J. Murphy. Electrical Workers No. 6—Chas. Rose, Max Mantler. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Molders' Union No. 164, requesting trade unionists and friends to vote for Mrs. Mae Nolan for Congress in the Fifth District. From Stove Mounters' Union No. 62, enclosing \$10 for the relief of Astoria, Ore. Invitation from Ice Wagon Drivers' Union to attend the installation of officers. From Central Labor Council of Vallejo, Calif., thanking Council for its assistance in trying to bring about a shorter workday. From Judge O'Brien, congratulating the women workers of the State of California on the establishing of a minimum wage of \$16 per week.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales and working agreements of Retail Clerks No. 430, and Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410. Appeal for financial assistance from the United Mine Workers, District No. 5, Pennsylvania. From Garment Workers' Union No. 131, requesting a boycott on the firm of Eagleson-Hawkins Co.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Anti-Immigration League of America, relative to the pending legislation regarding the immigration laws.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Resolutions Adopted—From the Federal Employees' Union, requesting Council to indorse H. R. Bill No. 13382, "An Act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the custom service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1909.

Report of Executive Committee—The matter of complaint from Auto Mechanics' Union against the Mission Garage was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. The matter of the Piggly-Wiggly with the Grocery Clerks' Union was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of making another effort to effect a settlement of the controversy. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Reported the White Lunches, Chris's and Compton's unfair to their union; donated \$100 to the Shopmen and \$25 for the relief of Astoria, Ore. Grocery Clerks—White's Grocery Store, Twenty-six and Castro streets, unfair to their union. Waitresses—Kearny Cafe is unfair. Fishermen—Will negotiate new agreement with Packers. Butchers No. 115—Grand ball at Civic Auditorium, January 13, everybody invited.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair introduced Mr. Peter Larkin, who addressed the Council, making a request for release of his brother. Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to petition Governor Smith to release James Larkin and have him sent home to Ireland; carried. Moved to send letters to affiliated unions requesting them to do likewise; carried.

Receipts—\$496.25. **Expenses**—\$399.66.

Adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 3, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 by President Quinn, with all officers present but Geo. Bowns, A. C. Sheahan, John Coakly and J. Frankenstein.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From M. J. McGuire; referred to the Bill Posters.

Credentials—From the Laundry Drivers and Tailors. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Reports of Unions—Cooks reported that business is good; look for the house card in all restaurants. Carpenters No. 34 reported that the local held an election of officers; local is in good condition. Cigarmakers reported that all the shops have closed down. Waiters reported that they are still donating \$100 a week to the shopmen. Auxiliary reported that the meetings are on the increase; ask the delegates of the Section to send their wives to the meetings of the Auxiliary. Cracker Bakers reported that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Glove Workers reported that they have been successful in reorganizing their local; ask demand for their label when buying gloves. Upholsterers reported that business is good; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses and pillows. Pressmen reported that business is slack; Geo. Adams was fined \$100 for misusing the label. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly Wiggly stores are still unfair, also White's Cash and Carry at Twenty-sixth and Castro; demand the Clerks' working button, color changes every month, color for January is yellow.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Section write a letter to Senator Shortridge, to ask him to do all he can for the reclassification bill which is now before the Senate, and request all affiliated locals to do the same; motion carried. Moved and carried that the Section invite Brother Lord to the next meeting of the Section to explain the label of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Crosky to explain the Culinary Workers' house card. Moved and carried that the Section notify M. J. McGuire that the letter sent to the Section from him was turned over to the Bill Posters.

Trustees reported favorable on the bill; same ordered paid.

Agitation Committee will meet next Tuesday evening at room No. 303.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:20 to meet again on January 17, 1923.

Stay away from the Emporium.

Don't fail to attend the next meeting of the Section; we will hold a get-together meeting; there will be prizes for the lucky ones and a good time for all who attend.

Demand the union label, card and button.

Faternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

AUXILIARY.

January 2, 1923.

The meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary was called to order at 8:30 p. m. in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, with President Sister Minnie Desepte presiding.

Roll Call—All officers present except Eleanor Baker, Sis Carpenter and Jennie Laird, who was excused on account of illness at home.

Minutes of December 19th were approved as read.

Reports of Committees—Our delegate to the Label Section gave us a very interesting report and asked the Sisters to visit the Section on January 17th, which will be social night. The Visiting Committee was asked to continue their work immediately.

New Business—New members were given the obligation and seated.

Motion made and seconded that the Auxiliary charge no dues for the present; carried. Motion

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

GILBERT'S LUNCH

Good American Cooking

Home Made Pastry

Open Until Midnight

2573 MISSION STREET

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

BENDER'S

"THE FAMILY SHOE STORE"

BETTER SHOE VALUES

2412 Mission Street

Near 20th

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

made, seconded and carried that Secretary notify Sisters Carpenter and Baker that unless they attend the next meeting or send a satisfactory excuse, their offices will be declared vacant. Motion made and seconded that the first meeting night in the month will be our social night; carried.

Sister Coakly reported that it was extremely difficult to find label goods and that the merchants do all they can to discourage any one asking for the label by showing them inferior goods at a high price.

Good of Auxiliary—We were favored by a visit from Brother Coakly, representing Painters No. 19 and Label Section, who gave us an interesting talk and also some good advice. Sister Fosen also related her experiences on a recent visit to the Crystal Palace Market.

No further business appearing before the Auxiliary, meeting was adjourned at 10 p. m. until January 16, 1923.

Fraternally submitted,
TINA FOSEN, Secretary.

INTERESTING LETTER.

January 5, 1923.

Dear Editor:—While I was in Austria last summer the exchange was 73,000 kronen to the dollar. The working men in Vienna received 15,000 kronen a day; at Innsbruck, 16,000 to 20,000 per day; farm labor received 1000 kronen per day, board and room; board could be obtained, very crude and unsatisfactory, for 10,000 to 12,000 kronen per week. A pair of shoes, ordinary grade, 150,000 kronen; suit that the average American working man would not be satisfied with, 400,000 kronen; hat, 40,000 kronen; calico dress, 150,000 kronen; bread, 1 1/4 kilo weight, 4200 kronen; 1 kilo sugar, 12,000 kronen; 1 kilo meat, 26,000 kronen; 1 kilo meal, 6600 kronen; 1 liter milk, 2400 kronen. A kilo is 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois, and liter, 1.0567 United States liquid quart.

Is it any wonder there was a strike of 5000 working men marching up the street while we were in Vienna on the 23rd of August? An American dollar goes a long way over there.

On Tuesday, August 22nd, we had breakfast in the Hotel Vienna. On exchange of 73,000 to the dollar we paid for the following: Coffee, 3125 kronen; bread, 1250 kronen; butter, 3000 kronen; jam, 3750 kronen; two eggs poached, 3000 kronen; mineral water, 3000 kronen; a total of 26 cents American money.

Our dinner at Hotel Bristol, soup, tenderloin of steak, mineral water, rolls, butter, vegetables, ice cream, was 51,200 kronen or about 76 cents American money. Hotel room without bath was 3300 kronen.

I attended the Passion Play at Oberammergau and stayed at Martin Huffman's superintendent of the electrical plant. My three meals, night's lodging and ticket to the Passion Play cost me 510 marks on exchange of 1140 marks to the dollar, or 47 cents.

I thought these figures would be interesting to your readers.

Cordially,
FRANK R. BUCKALEW,
Executive Secretary.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.



The Milk With the
Natural Cream Flavor
MEYENBERG
EVAPORATED
MILK CO.
MARKET & DRUMM STS.
(Fife Building)
SAN FRANCISCO
Telephone Douglas 1056

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, of which Walter G. Mathewson is commissioner, has just made public its twentieth biennial report. The report is made to Governor Stephens and recites in detail the activities and accomplishments of the Bureau. The following are some of the facts summarized in the report:

Payment of Wages.

During the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, a total of 22,718 wage claims were filed with the Bureau. Of these the Bureau collected 10,538 wage claims, or 46.4 per cent of the total claims filed.

Nearly half a million dollars, namely \$450,164, was collected by the Bureau during the last two years in wage claims from delinquent employers. For every dollar in wage claims that the Bureau collected in 1913, it collected \$6.25 in 1922.

In addition to the collection of unpaid wages, the Bureau estimates that it saves the workers of the state from \$55,000 to \$85,000 annually in legal fees.

Private Employment Agencies.

The report shows that the law against misrepresentations by employment agencies has been violated at least 1352 times. As a result of these violations, the Bureau compelled private employment agencies to return to applicants more than five thousand dollars. According to the report, 184 agencies, for which information was tabulated, collected in the year 1921-1922 about \$1,026,000 in net fees.

Free Public Employment Bureaus.

In contrast to the high fees charged by private employment agencies, the report shows a very large number of jobs given out by the free public employment bureaus, without any charge to the workers. As many as 345,410 jobs were given out by these bureaus to workers seeking employment during the two years covered by the report. About \$220,000, it is estimated, is the amount saved annually to wage-earners of the state through the operation of the public employment bureaus. During the administration of Walter G. Mathewson, the present labor commissioner, the report shows the cost to the state has been reduced to as low as 40 cents per job furnished.

Violation of Labor Laws.

As a result of violations of labor laws, the Bureau initiated eighty prosecutions and had secured fifty-one convictions. Among the laws frequently violated were the laws pertaining to payment of wages, the laws regulating the conduct of private employment agencies, the eight-hour law for women, the child labor law, and others.

Recommendations.

The Labor Commissioner's report contains a large number of recommendations for the improvement and enlargement of the protective labor laws of the state. Among these is a recommendation that the Small Claims Court law should be so amended as to permit the presentation of wage claims of \$150 or less before justices of the peace. This, the report argues, would

greatly facilitate the handling of the ever-growing number of complaints against non-payment of wages. The fees of private employment agencies are described as "exorbitant," and legislation is asked to curb the avarice of private commercial employment agencies whose fees are considered especially unreasonable. The establishment of public employment offices in the cities of Long Beach, San Diego and El Centro is recommended in this report. "It is only fair and just," says the report, "that the industrial and agricultural interests of these communities should be served by the state the same as other communities in the state are served."

Chinese Contracting System Denounced.

The Chinese contracting system of recruiting labor for the Alaska canneries is characterized in the report as "inhuman and revolting to every American's ideal of fair play and justice." The report asks for appropriate legislation to do away with this antiquated method of labor exploitation and humiliation.

An Oakland Branch Office Asked For.

The Labor Commissioner urges upon the legislature the need of a branch office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the city of Oakland. It is shown that at the present time a large number of Oakland employers and workers are compelled to travel across the bay to the Bureau's office in San Francisco, in order to iron out differences relating to wage payments and other matters.

Fair Name of State Feared For.

Individuals who live by their wits by defrauding labor are described in the report as "parasites who live on the misfortunes of others, much to the detriment of the fair name of our State." The report urges the need of adequate legislation to curb the spread of schemes to defraud labor.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

160,000 Monte Cristo Mild Havana Cigars

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

On account of the agency being discontinued we were enabled to buy the entire factory stock at a tremendous sacrifice and are now offering them to you at HALF OFF.

Monte Cristo, 10c
size, each5c
50 in box.....\$2.45

Monte Cristo Per-
fecto Finos,
12 1/2c size, 4 for 25c
50 in box.....\$2.95

Monte Cristo Bon
Tons and Liber-
ties, 15c size, 50
in box\$3.45
2 for15c

Monte Cristo Cor-
onas, Majesties
and Mercedes,
15c size, 3 for.....25c
50 in box.....\$3.95

SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

Store No. 1—GRANADA MARKET, 761 MARKET STREET

Store No. 2—704-706 IRVING STREET, AT EIGHTH AVE.

Store No. 3—1314 OCEAN AVENUE

Store No. 4—701 CLEMENT ST., S. W. COR. 8TH AVE.

San Francisco Unit Only

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 11).

paper publisher, much as it is today throughout the United States.

"When Franklin became postmaster, he extended the free mail service to all his competitors, but upon becoming postmaster general for the colonies in 1758 he withdrew this privilege and substituted a nominal charge for the use of the mails.

"The wit, homely philosophy, and wisdom expressed in 'Poor Richard's Almanac' gained for Franklin a wide acquaintanceship. In this publication we find this truism, a new slogan for Craftsmen:

"The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands."

"Franklin's was a busy mind, and not being a commuter, a movie fan or jazz hound, he found time to study and to experiment with electricity. He also invented an economical stove and other useful articles. His activities brought him fame, and the practice of homely, thrifty virtues brought wealth. His thrift talks practiced would solve many people's financial difficulties. The University of Pennsylvania is the outgrowth of his educational activities, backed by his wealth.

"After January 1, 1748, Franklin was never actively engaged in the printing business in the colonies. But he was a printer to the last, giving that as his occupation in his final will, which begins: 'I, Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, Printer.'

"A local physician recently told me that the maternity hospitals of this city are using printer's ink to make a permanent imprint of the sole of a baby's foot. This imprint is used for the purpose of identification, the same as the finger-prints of criminals. It is claimed that the impression will be similar throughout the lifetime of a person. Ben Franklin was 10 years old when he entered upon his career as a printer, but today we have infants taking their first step in printer's ink the day of their birth.

"Owing to the scarcity of bibles in America in revolutionary times, Benjamin Franklin was commissioned by a committee of the Continental Congress to import 20,000 copies. Upon investigation it was found that these books would cost \$10,000 abroad, against a cost of \$50,000 for producing 30,000 copies in the colonies.

"The master printers here this evening may be interested to know the terms on which this order was filled. Payment was to be made in Rotterdam; one-third upon commencement of work; one-third when half finished; the remainder upon completion.

"As Franklin had inquired about the cost of type and paper sufficient for an edition of the Bible, it is to be supposed that he contemplated turning an honest penny for himself.

"Public honors came to Franklin frequently. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the first Congress. On October 27, 1776, he sailed for France to assist in obtaining French aid.

"While in France, he established a printing office in his residence at Passy, a suburb of Paris. The products of this private press are sought after diligently by all collectors. There is some doubt as to the size of the plant, but not as to the authenticity of its publications. Here Franklin became acquainted with the prominent printers and type founders of Europe, among them Bodoni.

"An interesting anecdote is related of Bodoni, who, having received a congratulatory letter from Franklin while President of Pennsylvania after his return from France, imagined that he had received a letter from the President of the United States and was overcome with joy.

"While in France, Franklin had his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, with him. He taught him printing at Passy and apprenticed him to a

prominent type founder of Paris. Upon their return to America he established this grandson in the type-founding business at Philadelphia.

"Caslon was the principal face of type used by colonial printers, and sometimes, owing to its scarcity, it was badly worn. Writing from Passy to his niece, Franklin said: 'I thank you for the Boston newspapers, tho' I see nothing in them so clearly as that your printers do, indeed, want new letters. They perfectly blind me in endeavoring to read them. If you should ever have any secrets that you want to be well kept, get them printed in those papers.' Franklin admired and recommended Caslon's types, says Daniel Berkeley Updike in 'Plain Printing Types.'

"Franklin left France to return to America in June, 1785, and arrived at Philadelphia in September four months later, 'after a good voyage.' But his printing material which he had shipped home did not arrive until the following February. Of this outfit he sold fifteen boxes, at a valuation of \$1000 to Francis Childs of New York. He warned Childs that French type had the nick on the back. The shipment required five days to reach New York from Philadelphia. In the correspondence between Franklin and Childs, the former states that the long 's' is no longer used. This is believed to be an earlier date for the discontinuance of the long 's' than is usually given. Childs, like many other printers of later years, still owed his benefactor for the type when the latter died.

"It had been Franklin's custom before going to France to set up worthy young men in business.

"The terms of one such deal were as follows: Franklin provided the plant, which consisted of 'a printing press with all its necessary appurtenances, together with 400 pounds weight of letters; but of all charges for paper, ink, ball, tympan, wool, oyl and other things necessary' two-thirds was entered against one Parker and one-third against Franklin. The profits and losses were divided in the same proportions.

"Franklin had a high regard for George Washington. He cherished a walking-stick which had been presented to him while abroad. This, in his will, he presented to the General, as follows:

"My fine crabtree walking-stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of a cap of liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter, he has merited it and would become it."

"Thus the first Printer-Statesman pays homage to the First American.

"I have tried to give you some idea of Franklin as a printer. Others could have given you a larger view of the scope of this great man's activities, but, as Poor Richard says:

"Vessels large may venture more,

But little boats should keep near shore."

Will G. Zoeller, member of Typographical Union No. 21 and proprietor of a trade composition plant in McAllister street, and Mrs. Zoeller are receiving congratulations of their friends, the cause being the arrival of an eight-pound daughter, their first born, at their home Sunday, January 7th. The infant has been christened Roberta Madaline.

FISHER HATS

JET ANDREWS
UNION MADE

Established 1851

666 MARKET STREET
OPP. PALACE HOTEL



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

1300 Polk St.
820 Clement St.

701 Shrader St.
Vallejo, Calif.

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores

2765 Mission St.

2070 Mission St.

You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Shop and Save at Jenny Wren

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market

CARHARTT OVERALLS

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1922, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 2, 1923. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1923. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1923, will earn interest from January 1, 1923.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

Phone West 6059

P. Santucci, Mgr.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

Hotel and Restaurant Work a Specialty

Rough Dry and Finished Work

All Mending Free

2544 Greenwich Street

San Francisco

Between Scott and Divisadero

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth



5 BUILDINGS - 20 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU, FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID**GREETINGS!**

THE

CALIFORNIA
BAKING

COMPANY

MAKERS OF

Wholesome—Best Maid—Butternut—
Mothers—A B C

FILLMORE AND EDDY STS.

Phone West 3555

Ask your Grocer for

SUPERBA BRAND

Mushroom Sauce

Italian Style Raviolis

Beans and Spaghetti

These will make a delicious Italian
Dinner

3216 Twenty-second St. Mission 4493

2501 Howard St. Mission 4462

498 Clement St. Pacific 5758

RESUME OF INDUSTRIAL ISSUE.

At a meeting held in New York City on August 19, 1919, attended by a number of the leaders of finance and industry, the national conspiracy to destroy labor was hatched.

Immediately followed a nation-wide drive (camouflaged as the American Plan) to reduce wages, abolish working agreements and establish the non-union shop in the basic industries.

The initial attack was made upon the steel workers. The reactionary press, courts, and state officials, under the control of the steel "barons," exercised their power to terrorize and reduce 300,000 workers and their families, to a life of helpless drudgery and destitution.

This attack was soon followed by attacks upon the ship-yard workers of the Nation by the steel combine and assisted by certain government officials, who treated the established agreements as scraps of paper, resulting in 150,000 men becoming involved in strike to sustain their standard of work and life.

War was declared on the textile workers, meat packers, oil workers attendant with wage reductions, scrapped agreements and refusal to recognize the unions or their representatives. Strikes, involving many thousands of these workers, covering months, resulted.

The financial and material monopolists attacked the building trades unions from New York to San Francisco, using every vicious and despicable method, conjured by depraved minds, to establish the non-union "American Plan" in the industry. Bitter struggles throughout the country resulted and are still being waged by the building trades unions against these oppressors of organized labor.

The magnificent fight of the miners, who, after four and one-half months' struggle, grimly contending against these great odds, enduring hunger, hostile courts, martial law—entailing untold suffering and privations, emerged successfully, winning the greatest victory ever recorded in industrial history of America and established their economic security.

The railroad shop crafts, constituting the mechanical forces of 500,000 skilled men, were forced to strike July 1, 1922, due to many drastic adverse decisions by the U. S. Labor Board, resulting in the abrogation of the National Agreement, eliminating of the basic eight-hour workday, numerous wage reductions, contracting out work to dummy companies, discriminations, etc., which totally destroyed the results of 40 years of organized efforts.

Since July 1st last the men have stood firm. One hundred and forty-two railroads have been forced to sign the Willard Warfield, or Baltimore Memoranda—recognizing the union; two hundred thousand strikers are still heroically battling for victory. The Railroad Executives' Association is defunct. Transportation has broken down everywhere, car shortages and traffic blockades are threatening the complete paralysis of commerce and industry. All commodities are choked up and can not be moved to points of destination. Chaos exists.

The press and magazines have at last come to a realization of this grave menace. The Literary Digest of December 30th captions the disaster as "Transportation Strangulation." The Nation of January 3d says, "The Public Has Lost The Strike." Federal Judge Anderson, of Boston, late member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, flays the railroads, in an address before a conference of the New England States Governors, and advocates Federal control and democratic management as the only solution.

President Harding, Secretary Hoover, and other government officials sense the danger of a complete collapse of the railroads. President Rea of the Pennsylvania R. R. and President Markham of the I. C. Ry. warn the public that conditions

are rapidly getting worse and they have no solution to offer. All attribute the transportation breakdown to the effectiveness of the shopmen's strike, which was arbitrarily forced upon them and later developed into a lockout by railway executives.

We have won the strike. The railroads are whipped. Gunmen and scabs, martial law and Federal injunctions, Attorney-General Daugherty and all the forces of reaction have signally failed to break our ranks. With the support of organized labor assured us we will soon duplicate the miners' splendid victory and encompass the complete defeat of the so-called American Plan, launched by the predatory interests, the Wall Street gold diggers and their satellites.

The shop crafts of the Bay districts (San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Tiburon, Alameda and Sausalito) are conducting an effective and winning fight. These men are determined to secure an honorable settlement of the strike.

The company's emissaries and stool pigeons have engaged in conducting an active campaign of lying propaganda to discredit the strike and demoralize the strikers. Rumors are being circulated that the men are returning to work; that the strike was broken; that the railroads have more and better mechanics, and conditions are normal, and the companies were fully satisfied.

Based upon known conditions of the shops and equipment, also the incompetency of their mechanical force, everywhere, the facts disprove these statements. They are simply a fabrication of lies and have no depressing effect upon the morale of the men who are not to be deceived by such well known propaganda.

FEDERATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES
No. 114.

the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Phone: MARKET 2139

Special Line of Ready-Made Overcoats

M. WEINER & SON

Fine Tailoring

THE UNION TAILOR

3005-07 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**"The Greatest Value
For Your Money"**

That is the motto around
which we are building up
our constantly increasing
business in

MEN'S AND BOYS'

**SUITS AND
OVERCOATS**

Headquarters
for Men's Union Label
Clothes



Worth's
CLOTHES
for THE MAN
THE BOY
THE CHILD
130 GRANT AVENUE

B. WORTH
DAN SHEEHAN
JOE BER

MEN'S SHOES IN OUR CLEARANCE SALE

A wonderful opportunity to secure the best at far
under regular prices

HI-SHOES AND LOW SHOES

Including the famous "B-Komfy"--"Packard"--"Douglas," and other
well-known makes.--Shoes of all Styles and Leathers are in this group.



SEE OUR
WINDOWS

Philadelphica Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

AND ON MARCH 1st--MISSION AT 22nd STREET

SEE OUR
WINDOWS

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco Unions have died since last reports: Andrew Orlip of the molders, Michael Foley of the machinists, William Mead of the boot and shoe workers, Emil Massen of the drug clerks, Clinton M. Hardman of the carpenters, Arthur E. Rose of the teamsters.

The newly elected officers of Watchmen's Union No. 15689 are: President, Frank Moran; vice-president, George Montgomery; secretary-treasurer, Emmet Counihan; guard, William McCarthy; trustees, William Donald, Dennis Boland and Vincent Bello; delegate to the Labor Council, William G. Harry.

The local Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has elected the following officers: President, J. J. Rusk; vice-president, R. M. Sproul; recording secretary, Frederick Wettstein; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker; business agent, Frank McGovern; trustees, George A. Gibbons, S. S. Mills, Frank Burns; delegates to Labor Council, M. E. Decker, John J. Rusk, Frank J. McGovern, Fred Wettstein, George A. Gibbons, R. M. Sproul.

The Letter Carriers' Association, Golden Gate Branch No. 214, has elected the following delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council for the next six months: John C. Daly, Roland M. Roche, John Foppiano, Porter S. Furney, John J. Shea, G. Ryner.

Mrs. Daisy Houck, general executive board member and general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, is in San Francisco endeavoring to adjust differences that have arisen between the local Garment Workers' Union and a local firm of manufacturers.

The Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing

year: President, Robert Sotter; vice-president, F. M. Bowman; secretary-treasurer, Al Marten; recording secretary, V. Hummel; delegate to the Labor Council, Oscar Fransen and Jacob Jacobi. After the installation of the new officers a high jinks was held which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Electrical Workers No. 6 has elected Charles Ross and Max Mantler delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

The Retail Clerks' Union and the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union have adopted new wage scales and working agreements which the Labor Council has been requested to approve before they are presented to employers.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 has reaffiliated with the Labor Council and will be represented in that body the next six months by Joseph Marshall and F. Donnigan.

The local Stove Mounters' Union has donated \$10 to the fund being raised among local unions for the relief of the people of Astoria, Oregon, recently destroyed by fire.

The Lithographers' Union has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: Adam Vureck, Frederick Lower and James McGugan.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union is holding a series of conferences with representatives of the Alaska Packers' Association in an effort to negotiate a new wage scale and working agreement for the coming season.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: A. C. Sheahan, John Marten, B. F. Anderson and N. Soderberg.

Waiters' Union No. 30 at its last meeting donated \$100 to the striking railway shopmen in

California and \$25 to the fund being raised in this city for the Astoria fire victims.

The Retail Grocery Clerks' Union has elected A. N. Seslia to succeed Marguerite Finkenbinder as a delegate to the Labor Council for the next six months.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing year: Emil G. Buehrer, A. N. Oliver, John Bernhardt, A. J. Van Bebber, Andrew Jacobs, M. J. Singer, Steve Shelkert, Arthur H. Dodge, John Lang and Rudolf Wartenberg.

Dredgemen's Union No. 72 has elected the following officers: President, Lawrence J. Cox; vice-president, James H. McGriff; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Kraut; agent at Sacramento, Harry G. Charles; delegates to Labor Council, Joseph Moreno, E. F. Kraut; delegates to Waterfront Workers' Federation, E. E. Ellison, E. F. Kraut, Lawrence J. Cox.

Nominations for the annual election of officers of the Labor Council will be opened at the meeting of the Council tonight and will be concluded the following Friday night, the election to be held on the last Friday night this month. Among the officers who will be candidates for re-election are: President George S. Hollis, Vice-President William Stanton, Secretary John A. O'Connell, Financial Secretary-Treasurer J. J. McTiernan, and Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien.

Auto Mechanics' Union has elected these officers for the ensuing term: President, Frank McClellan; vice-president, James Scanlon, secretary, Edward G. Younger; treasurer, William Grace; conductor, Fred Jacobs; sentinel, Peter Ryberg; business agent, M. G. Stites; trustees, J. W. Sievers, Charles Long, Charles Edwards; executive board, F. Beatty, B. Harrington, A. Kofer, Frank Quiggle, J. Saligari, William Sherper, E. Walters; delegates to Labor Council, F. Beatty, William Sherper, Charles Edwards, J. W. Sievers; legislative committee, L. M. Travis, M. G. Stites, A. Koffer.

PLEADS FOR HARMONY.

A plea to employers to aid in eliminating the "present social and economic unrest" has been made by J. Philip Bird, president of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey.

"If industry is to thrive and industrial peace is to prevail it is essential that every effort be made to maintain fair and friendly relations between employer and employee," he said.

TYPOS' STRIKE UPHELD.

The Minnesota Industrial Commission has finally made a decision on the printers' eight-hour strike, and rules that these workers are justified in suspending work to enforce an agreement the employers violated.

The commission uses this incident to urge the passage of a law that will vest the commission with power to enforce its judgment. Trade unionists quickly noticed the sly suggestion that the legislature pass a "can't strike" law.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

**DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



**HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET**